MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.] "Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man." [E. HOLMES, Editor.

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1836.

Chemistry for Farmers. No. 16.

ELECTRICITY—GALVANISM AND MAGNETISM.

In our last number we took into consideration the subject of specific heat or the different quantities of heat which different bodies took up, to bring them to the same point of temperature. It would perhaps be thought next in course, to make some remarks upon combustion or the burning of bodies. How it is that bodies are burned and the different changes which take place during the actual burning or consuming of those bodies which are called combustibles. Before we can fully understand the whole process, there are some other points to be investigated intimately connected with caloric, and which indeed may hereafter be proved to be part and parcel of it or only a modification of heat.—There is another very subtle fluid which surrounds us in the atmosphere, and as far as we know, is in every thing in nature. It has received the name of Electricity. It was so called because it was first noticed by the Greeks when they rubbed a piece of amber. The amber would attract light pieces of feathers—paper, &c. and if the piece was large enough, sparks would be given out. As the Greek name for amber was *electron*, they therefore gave the name of the fluid which exhibited itself in sparks of fire, and by attracting pieces of paper, feathers, &c. *electricity*. The usual method of procuring it for experimental purposes, is by having a glass cylinder—a large bottle is often used—so hung as to be turned quickly by a crank or a wheel and band—a rubber made of soft leather stuffed, is made to press against it, and by the turning the cylinder the rubbing or friction will produce the fluid in question. It may also be produced in sufficient quantities to exhibit its effects by a variety of modes. In the winter season when rubbing or oarding cattle, a snapping or crackling is heard which is occasioned by the escape of this fluid excited by the rubbing. The same may be seen when rubbing the back of a cat in cold weateer, and if the animal be taken into a dark place sparks of fire will be seen. It was discovered by Dr, Franklin that this same fluid was identical with that which flashes upon us from the thunder clouds, oftentimes with such power and quantity as to shiver buildings into pieces and melt metals in its course.

From many experiments which he made, and from long and patient research into the subject, he thought himself warranted in making the following theory as an explanation of some of the appearances and operations of this fluid or substance, if substance it may be called. He conceived that it pervaded every thing, or rather that every thing as they were formed by the hand of nature either had a full share of it or was more or less filled with it.

If they had a full or natural share of it no appearance would be exhibited of its existence, it remaining quiet and imperceptible, but when this natural quantity was disturbed, that is—if any was added to it or any taken away it would show itself in some way or other. When a body has *more* than a natural quantity it is said to be *positively* electrified—and when it has not the natural share it is said to be *negatively* electrified. He also supposed that the two different kinds had a strong attraction for each other, for instance, the positive attracting the negative and *vice versa*. But that the same kinds repelled or pushed each other away. For instance, when a body, as a piece of glass, had its electricity disturbed in any way so as to have too much, or more than its natural share, and thereby become positive, it would attract or draw to itself a feather which had a smaller quantity, or was negative, but as soon as the feather had acquired as much electricity in proportion as the glass had, it would repel or push it away. This theory has been somewhat modified and is still in vogue with most Philosophers. The modification is, that bodies are naturally either in a positive or negative state of electricity and in consequence of the natural attraction between the two, they are made to act on each other.

This fluid which we have spoken of, is generally produced by the mechanical action of one body on another, as in rubbing the amber—or, what will do as well, a piece of sealing wax on the sleeve of your coat. But it may also be produced by the chemical action of one substance on another. If you should take a piece of zinc or a piece of silver as a ninepence or quarter of a dollar, and a piece of copper as a cent—place one above and the other below your tongue, and then touch the two sides together occasionally beyond the tip of it you would perceive a peculiar sensation or taste on your tongue whenever the two pieces of meta touched each other. This is owing to the electric fluid which has been excited by the joint action of the two metals and the moisture of the tongue. This mode of exciting electricity and even the fluid itself, as it was first examined into minutely, by Dr. Galvani, is called Galvanism. By taking a greater number of pieces of Zinc and Copper, and of larger size, and placing between them some liquid which will corrode somewhat fast, as salt water or a weak acid, a greater amount of this fluid will be produced. This was produced by Volta in the following manner—viz: He took a piece of copper, say four inches square, and a piece of zinc of the same size and laid them together—on this he put a piece of cloth of the same size which was wet with salt water or a very weak acid. By multiplying these arrangements he was enabled to procure a very much larger amount of the fluid. This arrangement of plates, &c. is called a pile or a Galvanic Battery. There are various modifications of the battery, and the most convenient are the putting together the plates and plunging them into a trough of weak acid. In this way a sufficient quantity of the Galvanic fluid may be obtained for experiments—to give shocks when it is made to pass thro' your arms, and act upon fluids and decompose them. At one end of the trough where there is a zinc plate it is found to be positive, and where there is a copper plate it is found to be negative; by having wires fastened at each end, the two extremes may be brought together, and the action of the electricity regulated. If the two wires be brought together in a glass of water while the battery is in full action the water will be decomposed and the two substances of which it is made be separated from each other.

You will recollect that we proved to you in a former number, that water was produced by the union of two gases, viz: Oxygen and Hydrogen, and that by putting these two gases together and firing them, water was produced. This operation was called synthesis—we can now separate the two gases from the water, and this operation is called analysis. If you should take a small glass tube open at both ends, put a cork in one end—pour in water and then cork up the water you will have it enclosed. Now put a wire from one end of the galvanic battery, through one of the corks and the wire from the other end of the battery through the other cork, and place them about a quarter of an inch or nearer to each other. The oxygen in the water will leave the hydrogen and combine with the positive or zinc end wire, while the hydrogen in the water will be liberated and collected. If you should use a gold or platina wire which will not oxidize easily both gases (the oxygen and hydrogen) will be liberated and mixing together form an explosive compound. From the fact of the oxygen uniting with the positive pole it is said to be materially negative as it regards its electricity. The question of the sameness of this fluid, and that of heat and magnetism will be examined in our next.

For the Maine Farmer.

DAIRY HINTS. No. 3. Pasturage.

The quantity of milk varies much according to the kind of pastures used. In England where the Dairies are large, "the use of the milk whether for butter or cheese, is generally regulated by the pastures the cows feed in. The pasture grounds in England are large in proportion to the dairies which enables them to make such selections. For butter a choice is made of old grass lands, that are tolerably rich and fertile; for cheese those that have been more recently converted into the state of sward, and are of a more cool, as well as less rich soil." Long experience in England, has proved that the former pastures "afford milk that abounds more in the *oily material* or *cream*," while the latter "which have been less time in that state and are of a more cold nature, are more productive of such milk as have the *caseous** matter in a larger proportion, than cream." It is also said that the butter made from the milk of cows fed on old pas-

* Caseous is that part of milk which is converted into curd by the use of rennet.

tures, "is easier made, is more firm and of a better quality."

The situation of our country will not admit of this arrangement, as the two objects of butter and cheese are made on the same farm,—some useful hints may be taken from the above. There are few farms that have not a variety of soils on it.—The hilly and more elevated, is more favorable to white clover and should be selected for pasture land. It is however worthy of consideration whether pastures of more luxurious growth, with a full feed on them may not support more cows on the same acres, and give more milk, though less of the *oily* material in it. It is recommended in all kinds of pastures to use small enclosures, and shift the cows frequently. Objections will be made to the expense, but if a farmer will convert the value of a cow or more into fences, to divide his pastures, inclose his poorest mowing, and keep his cows out of what he retains for mowing, he will make more hay from fewer acres, *increase his butter and cheese*, from his cows having better feed, and will from the increase be able to replace the cows sold, but add to their number.

The writer of this was knowing to the following fact in England. He visited a gentleman whose grounds were limited, but had an extensive fruit garden, and used much cream with his fruit. His situation was about two miles from the City of Birmingham. He kept two cows the best he could purchase on two acres of pasture. The two acres were divided into eight squares, and the cows when milked were shifted from the square they were in to the next. The two cows furnished the family with all the butter and cream that was used, and every Saturday the dairy women usually carried 14 lbs. of butter to market. If these two acres had not been divided they could not supported these cows in a condition to give half what was produced.

Feeding of Cows.

The greatest care should be taken to keep cows in good condition at all times. When cows are *lean at the period of calving*, no after management will afford for that season, near the proportion of milk they would if better kept during the winter, & the quality would be inferior. Such cows in good feed would first gain flesh, before they would give the owner the milk that a better condition would have furnished. Food of the most nourishing and succulent kinds should be regularly given in suitable proportions; in the cold and inclement months, the animal should be kept *warm* and well supplied with pure water. Carding and cleansing will promote their general health, and make them give milk more freely. Mangel Wurtzel and the Ruta Baga are so easily raised, that a farmer, with labor on land well prepared might with ease raise sufficient for the purpose. The former will secure milk in the greatest quantity, the latter does not increase within the same proportion, but improves the condition more.

Drying Cows before Calving.

From the best English authorities "where cows are *well kept* there is no injury in milking cows within a week or two of their calving, and it is probable, that the longer the milking is continued, the more free the cows will be from indurations, and other affections of the udder." And it is further stated "that where only one or two cows are kept for the supply of a family, by good feeding they may be continued in milk to near the time of calving without any bad consequences. We have tried this method several times, without perceiving the least possible injury to arise from it." The writer's practice and experience confirms this.

Rearing of Calves.

The best cow calves are to be selected frem such cows as are most quiet, give the richest milk, are the most hardy, and the best adapted in size to the comparative goodness of the farm.

There are various ways of rearing calves. In England, as well as in this country, many prefer that calves should run with the cows from 3 to 6 months; others let calves suck twice a day—in such case the calves should take the first or thinnest part, which is the least liable to injure, by producing and cowering; others give to the calf new milk to drink for 4 weeks or a longer period, at the end of this time, skim milk is substituted, with a mixture of farinaceous food. In addition hay or grass is given, as early as the calf can eat it.

The following mode of rearing calves has been practiced by the writer with great success. The young animals so reared, have usually gained in growth a year in advance. The calf is allowed to suck its mother about two days, as the first milk is well fitted to cleanse the calf, and secure a full flow of milk in the cow. On the third day the mother's milk is given the calf to drink, and so continued freely for two or three weeks, till the calf begins to fill out, when the following food is substituted. A gill of flax seed, for each calf, is boiled in water in the evening, and half the quantity given next morning and evening to the calves, adding to each mess from a pint to a *quart* of scalded oat meal, according to the size and condition of the calf, and about 2 quarts of skim milk. In 5 or 6 weeks water may be substituted provided the calves can have plenty of green food by mowing or feeding. The mess should be stirred up while the calves are drinking. The pareings of the Swedish turnip or Mangel Wurtzel are given in the fall, and great care is taken the *two first* winters to give the best of hay, and a liberal supply of roots. Swedish turnips, Mangel Wurtzel, carrots, or potatoes, or oil cake—and in the summer the best of grass in pasture. After this the young stock will keep in good condition without extra keep.

By early attention to young stock, their growth and condition fits them for an early profitable sale, or for the market at an extra price.

The writer has killed two heifers of 4 years old each, that weighed when killed near nine hundred each.

A bull calf of superior shape, and intended to be shipped to Jamaica, was allowed on an average 9 quarts per day of new milk for 50 days—and then treated as above. At 1 year and 11 days it weighed 736 lbs. It is very important that the young animals should be kept clean, well carded, and regularly watered with pure water. C. V.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Dish of "Scraps, Odds and Ends."

Mr. Holmes:—Brother Carolus *thinks* we must "convince" farmers "that the course pursued by our fathers and grand-fathers in relation to husbandry, is not the best course"—and he then enumerates a number of particulars, of the truth of which it is necessary to convince them of. That is true, brother Carolus—but how shall we go to work? You say, and say truly, "it would seem that many believe the exercise of the mental and physical powers have no connection in the business of husbandry, that our fathers and grand-fathers *thought* all that was necessary for mankind *to think* on the subject, and that nothing remains for us but to *work*, *work*, *work*, without even *thinking* we have the power to *think*."

Now, if I understand the subject aright, so far as writing and reading are concerned, it is in vain for us to *think* of getting people to *think closely* on any subject, unless we can get their attention *closely* fixed upon it. We must interest their feelings. How is this to be done? I answer, by addressing them in such a way as to touch the master springs of human actions. These, though there is a general likeness in human nature, are infinitely diversified. One person likes a short pithy story; and indeed, in this particular there is much uniformity—another is pleased with the solution of some obscure problem, or a long chain of reasoning and argumentation on some favorite topic—another has a relish for poetry, music or painting, &c. For want of attending to these truths some men who have excelled in knowledge in the arts and sciences, have labored almost in vain. Neither their oral or written addresses contain what, in a mental point of view, is well represented by the electric fluid in the world of matter—a living energy—a vitality of thought and feeling, which sets all the elements of the mind in motion. But to apply this subject to agricultural papers and writers, let no one suppose me to mean, that it it is necessary every correspondent of the Maine Farmer should be possessed of this exquisite feeling—this fire of the soul—this flow of pathos and sensibility. This is not necessary. People love variety. The appetite of the greatest epicure is palled by his seasoned dishes.—The fact is, people love variety, and variety they will have. And one thing we must remember—Man is a bad animal to drive. I frequently think of what a very respectable Quaker once said to me, "Joseph, don't thee know hogs are the most like other folks of any animals in the world. Gratify their appetites and they will follow almost any where."

But when a man's feelings are once deeply engaged in the pursuit of any calling, he is then prepared to listen to the relation of facts and reasonings on the subject; and what would be insufferably tedious to uninterested feelings, is delightful and pleasant to his more ardent ones. And these views afford a lesson to all the correspondents of the Farmer. Do not think because you cannot write with that fire of thought and feeling which almost makes the ink smoke as it flows from the pen, that your communications are devoid of interest. I do not recollect a single communication in the Farmer, relating to the theory and practice of agriculture, which has been uninteresting to me, and which I have not read more than twenty times over. And to those who have the talent of pleasing, either by a polished, or the happy application of a more common every day style, it calls upon you, in the most emphatical manner, to awake from your slumbers. Oh, Ichabod, awake!

Raising Pork.

Carolus says, we "must convince farmers that three good cows are better than half a dozen poor ones; and so of all other stock." I once was acquainted with a fact, which illustrates the truth of this sentiment. In the town of Fairhaven and State of Massachusetts, something like twenty years ago, there lived an old gentleman, a neighbor of mine, who was remarkable for raising good pork. One year in particular I remember he bought two pigs in the spring (for I never knew him to winter any swine) and killed them the same autumn or beginning of winter. I cannot tell exactly their age when killed, but my recollection is very clear, that they were not much over ten months if any. One of them weighed three hundred and eighty pounds or something over, and the other fell short a few pounds, say five or six, of the weight of his mate.

These were barrows. Some two or three years after, his son after his decease, killed a sow, about the same age, that weighed 320 lbs. She was a smaller boned hog, but I thought quite as fat as those killed by the old gentleman.

I can say but little about how they managed with their swine, but can state one fact which, perhaps may enlighten the reader as much as the whole story, could he hear it. I saw the son one day feed his, and as he then had leisure he gave his sow a little at a time, as long as she would eat, and left a little, which he scraped out clean and put back in his pail. The food at that time was a very nice pudding made of boiled potatoes, mashed and minced with meal. My inference from this fact is, it was his principle to cook the food, and then give them as much as they would eat and no more,

The old gentleman sold one half of one of his hogs for 12 1-2 cents a pound without salting. Assuming this price as the value of each pork in that market, at that time, and allowing his two hogs or pigs to weigh 750, the two were worth when killed $93 37 1-2. Now had these two swine weighed only 200 each at the age these were killed, they must have been good meat, but we could not allow them to have been worth at that time, in that market, more than ten cents a pound. This would only have made them worth $40, and the excess gained by extra care in feeding, &c. $53 37 1-2.

Artificial Marl.

I find in a note appended to the last Report of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, an allusion to the marl in New Jersey, and the following query added, "Could not a compost like it be made?" I believe it could and better. The lime and potash are the only ingredients which need cost any thing. I said we could make better marl. I will give my reasons. The proportions of lime and potash in the New Jersey marl have been blended by nature. Now there is not the smallest probability that these proportions are the best that can be found, for their soil or ours. Thie marl it appears contains a large proportion of potash. This if we had to procure, in the proportions found in the New Jersey marl would be expensive; but perhaps, a much smaller proportion would do as well; it might be much better. Besides, the sand and clay in marl you have to take in the proportions nature has mixed them. Now it seems obvious to me, that on sandy soils a marl containing the greatest proportion of clay might be the best; and on clayey soils more sand, would be more useful. But the probability, to me is, that the cheapest method would be, generally, where sand or clay predominates to excess, to mix them without dabling with the lime and potash; and then apply our lime and ashes, or potash according to the wants of the soil, and the nature of other manures used.

But another idea has occurred to me whilst reflecting on this subject, that farmers might make a very excellent marl, manure, or compost, whatever you please to call it, with something which is thrown away as a nuisance, and goes to encourage the production of crows and vultures. I mean the bodies of dead animals. How many lousy calves, wormy headed sheep, &c. are now perfuming the atmosphere, which might, if properly managed, been worth to the owner, more than one dollar apiece for manure,

Again in our towns and cities how many thousands of loads of the best manure might be saved by being blended with caustic lime, which is now so offensive as to be almost disreputable, for a decent person to be seen meddling with. I wish our enterprising farmers would read Ruffin on this subject; not only as it respects the agricultural interest, but what is still more important, the health, and consequently the happiness, of the human family. J. H. J.

Peru, May, 1836.

For the Maine Farmer.

White Weed.

Mr. Holmes:—My brother farmers will permit me to remind them that I have noticed in not a few places the pernicious and ruinous vegetable, called *White Weed* or Bull's Eye. When discovered in small patches or pieces of ground, the most sure remedy is to take a hoe and a basket and dig it up root and branch and burn it, or place it in a pond. It has abundance of *seed*, and if left to cast it, it is unaccountable how soon it will overrun the whole farm, destroying other grass or taking the place of it. A farm thus overrun is not worth half price. Indeed, no prudent man would purchase one thus contaminated, nor ever buy hay from it or manure made from it. Every farmer should spare no pains to search his farm for the nuisance and destroy it, if he finds only a spear of it more or less, if he sets any thing by his domain. Watch Word.

For the Maine Farmer.

Warm Weather.

Mr. Holmes:—As you not unfrequently mention the season in the Farmer, you no doubt have observed that for several days past the weather has been very warm previous to this, 8th of July. And as this has been warmer than any previous day, I know not how the Thermometer ranged, but one thing I know, that I heat my dishwater the sun side of the house until it smoked to day. A cook.

Sugar Beet.

This subject is beginning to make some stir in this country. We publish in our present number a part of the letters of Mr. Pedder, the gentleman whom the Philadelphia company have sent out to France to ascertain the principles of the art. In our next we shall publish the remaining, as also other information upon the subject.

Seasonable Rain,

We were visited last Sunday with a very warm and refreshing rain. It is the only wet weather that we have had in this immediate vicinity for some time, and its effects are very invigorating.

New Invention.

We examined, the other day, a very simple but efficient contrivance for trigging wheels as they go up and down a hill. One or more of the wheels have a rag or rather a cog wheel on the inner end of the hub. Into this wheel a pall may be dropped in an instant, or raised again as quickly. The inventor is Mr. Woodbridge of Hallowell, Me. who has patented it.

To Correspondents.

Several communications have been received,—Among the rest "Sukey." She will pardon us if we do not publish her remarks. They would raise a storm of *tongues* at least.

To preserve hams, or other smoked meat through the summer.—Wrap up the meat in tow or other flax or hemp, after shaking out the loose shives, and pack it in a tierce or barrel, taking care that there be next to the tierce and between every piece of meat, a thick layer of tow packed as close as possible; then set it away in a dry cellar or upper room. It is enough that the barrel or tierce be sufficient to keep the mice out, as no fly or insect will enter the tow.

Tow and flax are such bad conductors of heat that a piece of ice will be preserved a long time wrapped up in tow. Cut straw also answers extremely well to keep ham in. Ashes are apt to communicate a bad taste to meat. Care should be taken to prevent the flies from having access to the meat before it is packed away.

Another way to preserved hams is to pack them down in oats. Those practising this mode of preserving their ham free from skippers or taint of any kind, should be careful that the chest or cask be perfectly tight, raised about six inches from the ground, and the oats packed in perfectly tight.—*Archives of Useful Knowledge.*

Microscopic view of Milk.

If you submit milk to examination by the microscope, you will observed that it consists of a number of globular particles which float in a serous fluid. Raspail say they appear strongly colored, and black on the edges, on account of their minuteness. They are not more than half the size of the globules of human blood; their diameters, therefore will be about one ten thousandth of an inch. They are composed of a fatty matter—butter—and a coagulable substance of the nature of albumen, but which slightly differs, and, in fact, is caseum, constituting the basis of cheese. These globules being specifically lighter than the liquor in which they are seperated, easily seperate by standing, and form cream. We cannot help being struck with the remarkable analogy which exists between milk and emulsion (as that made with almonds.) Both have a whitish appearance and a sweetish taste; both on examination by the microscope, are found to contain an immense number of oily globules, held in suspension by an albuminous matter and sugar, and both are intended for the nourishment of young living beings.—*Percival's Lectures.*

Feeding Silk Worms.—We have noticed that some families have induced their children to feed a few Silk worms. We should think it an excellent plan. It will have a tendency to inspire in them a love for natural history and afford a good amusement, besides keeping them out of mischief. We intend to publish some instructions for feeding and taking care of the worms; and others articles, also, which may be particularly advantageous at this time. We have been favored with the loan of a variety of cuts by the editor of the Silk Culturist, illustrating various things connected with the Silk business, which we shall take occasion, from time to time, to place in our columns.

We find, by conversation, that the pioneers in the Silk business are still ardent in the belief of its vast importance to our country. They have examined facts and tried experiments, and every thing tends to confirm this belief.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

Take care how you go up the Ladder.—Matthew Carey speaking of his marriage, says:—"My wife was about ten years younger than me. She was industrious, prudent and economical. She had a large fund of good sense. We early formed a determination to indulge in no unnecessary expense, and to mount the ladder so slowly as to run no risk of descent. During the whole course of our marriage, I never, as far as I recollect, entered a tavern except on a jury, or arbitration, or to see a customer, or at a public dinner—never in a single instance for the porpose of *drinking*."

How very different the conduct of some young married people, ay, and old married ones too, now-a-days. They can go to the tavern and grog shops, eat oysters, drink grog, play cards, dice or nine pins, spending their seventy-five cents or a dollar, two or three times a week. No marvel such people never go up the ladder. They are always at the bottom, and there they will stay, as long as they live. A jug of rum tied to a man's neck is a hard thing to carry up the ladder, and many a man after he has dragged it half way up has been suddenly tumbled down to the bottom.—*N. Y. Sun.*

New Invention.—A steam plough has been recently constructed in England, and its trial is said to have resulted in perfect success. About six acres of ground were turned up in a few hours in a most extraordinary style. This powerful steam plough is the invention of Mr Heathcote, M. P. for Tiverton.—*Atlas.*

BEET SUGAR.

The immense benefits to be expected from introducing the Sugar Beet into the United States, had for a considerable time occupied the attention of James Ronaldson, Esq.: when in the month of January last he was introduced to Mr. James Pedder had been long known to John Vaughan, Esq., who, with Mr Jacob Snider, Jun. now took a lively interest in the concern, and after several interviews it was determined to despatch Mr Pedder to France, with the view of obtaining accurate information on all subjects, connected with the culture of Beet and the uses to which it is applied. The responsibility and expense of this undertaking were assumed by Messrs. Ronaldson, Vaughan & Snider, in the confident belief that they would be sustained by their countrymen in this laudable undertaking. It was important that Mr Pedder should be despatched immediately in order to witness the process of making Sugar in France, and to send out seeds in time to be planted in the United States the present season. Mr Pedder left Philadelphia on the 8th day of February and his mission has been attended with the most gratifying success, nearly 600lbs. of seed having already been received, and portions of it distributed through various parts of the Country. Several patriotic individuals have made contributions towards defraying the expenses of this undertaking, in sums of from ten to fifty dollars each. But the amount yet received is inadequate to the expenditure. An association has been formed of which James Ronaldson is President; John Vaughan Vice President, and Jacob Snider, Jun. Secretary and Treasurer. The object of this society is to collect and disseminate information for the beuefit of the community generally without any view to pecuniary emolument. Further contributions in aid of this object are respectfully solicited, and will be received by the following named gentlemen:—

JAS. RONALDSON, Esq. President, corner of 9th and Shippen,
JOHN VAUGHAN, Esq., Vice President, 32 Walnut-street,
JACOB SNIDER, Jun. Trens'r. & Sec'y. do.

MANAGERS.

Samuel Richards, Esq., Arch, above 9th,
Nathan Dunn, Esq., Portico Row,
Joseph D. Brown, Esq., Church Alley,
Isaac S. Lloyd, Dsq., Penn Square,
Samuel Breck, Esq.,
J. S. Lovering Esq., Church Alley,
B. M. Hollingshead, Esq., No. 14 North 6th st.
Joseph Sill, Esq., — Chestnnt-st, opposite State House,
John Richardson, 10th, near Arch-st.,
James Wood, Esq.,
Frederick Brown, Esq., 5th and Chestnut-st.,
Geo. Zantingzer, Esq., 25 Dock-street.

As in increased interest is being manifested on this subject, we have solicited and obtained from Mr Snider, Treasurer and Secretary of the "Beet Sugar Society," extracts of various letters received by him from James Pedder, Esq. the agent of the Society, who is now in France seeking information relating to the Beet Root and the manufacture of Sugar. According to our notice of Saturday, we now give the extracts.

BOULOGNE, March 11, 1836.

"I begin by saying, if in such a climate, with such a very inferior kind of Beet, the common Mangel Wurtzel, of all colors, hollow and half rotten, they are able to obtain nine per cent of Saccharine, America is a Gold Mine. The crushing mill is driven by five bullocks in harness, the roots are pressed towards a revolving barrel, set with teeth and the pulp falls into a box below,—a boy takes about a gallon of this pulp and puts it into a bag which is then thrown on a wicker frame work which rests on a small wagon. This is continued until 15 or 20 bags are heaped on the wagon; the top being covered by a wicker frame; these are placed under the press and an exhausting pump set to work; the juice is extracted in about 2 minutes, which is conveyed by troughs to a large cistern, and from thence it is let off into a range of evaporating pans made of copper which work by steam.

* * * * * * * *

I here saw many very fine Oxen fattening upon the dry cake of the Beet, sleek and fat as butter, and which I did not expect, some hundreds of *sheep* fed with the same in troughs and confined to the house, many of them very fat, and all looking extremely well; they had all been shorn and their fleeces turned into money. Some of these would weigh 16 lb. a 18 lb. per quarter, a large size for French Sheep. * * * * *

What I write will always be the dictation of my firm conviction *at the time I write*: I may have cause to change my opinions as I go on, which I ought to have no objection to do, and which I will candidly acknowledge

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The exertions making in France and throughout Germany to simplyfy the process of preparing Sugar from the Beet are immense and increasing. At the recent meeting of the German Naturalists at Boun, the section of agriculture and rural economy was almost entirely occupied with papers and discussions on the subject. At Valenciennes a manufacturer has succeeded in discovering a method of chrystalizing the Saccharine matter without producing molasses.

ARRAS, Saturday, March 25th, 1836.

J. SNIDER, Jun., Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have been most unexpectedly introduced to Professor ——, who is here on a mission from the government of Prussia to learn the best mode of transplanting the sugar manufacture into that country. He is accompanied by a draughtsman, a student from the Royal College of Arts; and they are two of the most charming people I ever met. I shall obtain information which money could not purchase, and which will be inestimable; it will be the result of theory and experience which they have been acquiring at great expense on this their tour of observation and which will secure for us the most complete success. But here I must admit that much of the *poetry* with which the culture and manufacture of beet sugar has been embelished has *gone out*. I can no longer see that it will almost prepare itself for use and drop in chrystals into our coffee, but I have instead of this poetical fiction, the most perfect conviction of complete success in our object, based on common sense and the experience of every day's occurrence, which far more than balances what has been lost; for this well grounded hope I am mainly indebted to the Professor, whose convictions as to the certainty of the process and the profit of the undertaking are completed by what he has witnessed at an establishment here, to which I have access by means of a letter from J. B. and where I met with him and his intelligent friend. I have now these grounds for my proceeding. When I showed the Professor the different accounts which had been published, especially one at Westphalia, which shews, *almost*, that the sugar will form of itself, let but the ingredients be brought into contact with each other, he smiled and said he knew how to value these accounts; they proceeded in a great measure from the real facility with which sugar might be prepared by the best means now in use in this part of the country, and which is truly astonishing to those who have seriously gone into examination of the thing; he has given me to understand that I must not expect to find the refining process connected with the absolute formation of the sugar; *that* he says is not necessary or desirable "let but a man be able to make on the same premises 6 or 7 lbs. of good crystalized sugar, 3 or 4 lbs. of molasses for fattening bullocks and sheep, in addition to 15 *lbs. of the expressed cake to mix with them, and if he is not content, why then let him go to *vapour hunting*."

The next and most important manufactory in the world is situated in this town; I have visited it three times in company with the Professor: it belongs to a Mr ——, the most intelligent man I have met by far. He was engaged in the manufacture of sugar from the Beet in the time of Buonaparte and Chaptal, has continued it ever since, and has lately adopted a mode for himself which bids fair to obtain in the end universal *adoption*: this was the work which a gentleman at Paris said I should not be allowed to see and study without an expense of 15,000f.—To this noble establishment I have free access by means of a letter from my friend J. B.; but I find it quite impossible to go into a full description of all its parts. Seventy-four men and women are employed here every day, and about 10 less during every night. The works consume the steam of 120 horse power, crushing tons of Beets and evaporating the juice and chrystalizing the sugar complete in 24 hours.—From the washing of the roots to the pouring of the juice into chrystallizing pans is only the work of 10 hours, the process being seven, consisting of washing, rasping, pressing, defficating, clarifying, and two evaporatings, in the most simple manner imaginable, all of which I shall be quite competent to do, on my return.—Mr —— has invented a most complete set of instruments for the cultivation of a crop; *a drill that is perfect*, to sow three rows, or 5 if preferred, with hoes &c., of the most simple and effective kinds; by these he is enabled to cultivate several thousands of acres of land in various parts of the country, his largest farm being 4 miles distant from hence where I have seen his stock of oxen, sheep and milch cows and farming horses, all fed on the cake and refuse of the sugar house and cut chaff to wonderful profit.—The cake which they are now using is six months old, preserved in magazines of which I have a plan, where it remains perfectly sweet for nine months of the year. It cuts out quite hard and is perfectly vinous to the smell. Mr C. at this and his other works prepared in 1835 two millions and thirty thousand pounds of Sugar, and expects next year to make *three millions*; the whole expense of fabrication, including rent of premises, wear and tear of machinery, interest on capital &c. has been 4 4-7 sous per lb. This man ought to know his business—he says he has made thousands of experiments, has seen all, and tried many, of others, and from these has adopted his present plan as the result. The professor is so satisfied that he has told me when I hear that Mr C. has adopted some new mode, I will believe that it is better than what he at present uses; all other accounts of improvements, &c. will go with me for nothing. I should say Mr C. has 7 works. His kindness to me has been remarkable, I dine with him to-morrow in company with the Professor and his friend. I have many results and calculations made here which have been given me by the Professor, (who has spent 12 days at the works) which I could not have obtained for any money, but which I am confident have cost him a large sum. Mr C. ridicules the idea of making refined Sugar at the same establishment at the same time according to the poetry of the times. He thinks to produce good brown sugar is quite sufficient for one man and one process, and ought else would impede. His steam engine is 9 horse power, 111 horse power then goes to evaporate, heat drying rooms, &c. Now the process of the manufacture of sugar as well as the proper cultivation of the plant, I shall I feel be fully competent to.

I wish to be enabled to expend a small sum in procuring models of some and information on others, which I shall not find myself competent to until I hear from you. It seems as though things were determined to turn out to my advantage. When the real authors of all the success in sugar making first came here, they brought with them a young man as Engineer; he is in this town at the head of an immense establishment for the preparation of machinery for the sugar business, and to him I have been introduced by the kindness of another gentleman, to whom I brought letters from Paris; on my deploring the cost of machinery in present use, he showed me the drawings of a set of his own invention, for which he is about to take a patent; he will bs prepared to describe them fully to me in a short time when I shall immediately communicate to you the result.

I find that the seed which I have sent you is of the true Sugar kind; pray get it all sown and request that it may be kept quite clear, that we may do ample justice to this our first essay. The roots grow large here upon land of first quality, a fine deep red loam; I shall be able to introduce a system of management which is truly excellent. Here is a saying, "the beet culture is at the foundation of all good husbandry," and so it is; the best crops in the country are raised after one, two, three, and even four crops of Beet, which are not dunged for generally. They do not exhaust the soil, but their autumns are terribly against them in taking up and housing, compelling them to leave them in pits where they are not protected by any thing but a covering of earth from the winter's rains. Fifty pounds of the cake mixed with one

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* In these proportions.

lb. of oil cake * are sufficient for the keep of ten sheep for a day, given to them at twice, so that 100 lbs. of Beets, value 25 cts. give 6 lb. Sugar, 4 lbs. Molasses, and 25 lbs. Cake, and sufficient food for fatting 5 large sheep per day.

ARRAS, April 4, 1836.

Dear Sir—Pardon me if I tease you with my frequent letters, but the fact is, I *hear* so much of Beet Sugar, I *see* so much of Beet Sugar, and *eat* so much of Beet Sugar that you must not wonder if I return to you in the shape of a *Marmalade*. I believe I told you in my last letter that I was setting off for Lisle, Valenciennes and neighborhoods; my main object was to ascertain where was the best system of Sugar making practised that I might be able by observation to know which to prefer: but I had another end in view, namely: to find out where it was that refined sugar, loaf sugar, was made from the Beet by a single process: every one *who knew nothing of the matter* assured me it was done somewhere, while all the manufacturers declared the thing was impossible; still I was determined *if possible* to hunt it up, and at Famars, in the neighborhood of Valencies, I found a very large manufacturer who was absolutely making beautifully white sugar from the Beet, by a simple process; and although he is selling it at a price two cents only below the refined sugar, yet it is, after all, *powdered sugar*, and by no means loaf sugar; when I told him what I had been led to expect, he declared the thing to be impossible, by no means to be desired, and totally incompatible with the profitable preparation of sugar in the brown state, which requires the most incessant care and circumspection while in process, and is of a magnitude sufficient to engross all the time and talents of the most industrious. I have therefore been pursuing an *Ignis*, but not a *fatuus*, for I have added exceedingly to my knowledge and experience, but not one jot to the conviction which I before entertained, of the facility with which sugar from the Beet might be prepared to any extent; I am therefore returned to Arras to study the art at the finest establishment in France, and where they have a sufficient quantity of the roots remaining for another week's crushing—I hope more. At Valenciennes and the neighborhood there were, 3 years ago, 13 sugar manufactories; now, there are 64! Land which was worth 500f. an arpent will now bring 1200, labor has very much risen, and never, in any country did I witness such excellent farming. The residum from the sugar houses is extremely rich, as a manure, and this, they are now spreading on their young crops of clover, which are prodigiously flourishing; they do not manure for the beet, but for the preceeding crop, and one half the expense of hoeing and cleaning the Beet is charged to the following crop, which is so much benefitted by the operations. The drills which they use, Crespels, sowing 8 lbs. of seed to the acre, is a most valuable instrument for the lands in America. At a manufactory in Valenciennies, conducted by a farmer, who is also a brewer a wine merchant and a distiller, I saw some very good machinery, which crushes 50,000 lbs. of Beet in 24 hours; at another they crush 70,000 lbs. while a third crushes 75,000 lbs. evaporating all the juice and chrystalizing all the sugar therefrom in sixteen hours only. 100 lbs. of beet yield 85 pounds of juice. The brewer purchases beet root for 1 franc per 100 lbs. and sells the pressed cake, for oxen and sheep at 5 cents per basket, about half a bushel: on the other side of Valenciennes, at the distance of a few miles, I was introduced to a person whose premises are enormously large. I saw, in one stable 50 plowing horses, 7 saddle horses, in another stable, 30 fatting oxen, which have nothing but the cake and straw, to feed on and two of the largest oxen I have seen for many years, finishing off with cake mixed with oil cake, a most capital food; his sheep were feeding on the cake, but they were a breeding flock; his beet roots were very fine, and had been preserved from the frost, much better than those of many of his neighbors, he calculates that, in a good season, the beets will yield 10 per cent of saccharine, say six of chrystalized sugar, 3 of molasses, and one of molasses contained in the cake. Now all the manufactories which I had yet seen were very large, and conducted at an expense of machinery truly astounding: this I was regretting to a person in this town, who told me there was a curious man residing in one of the back streets, who made sugar this winter, with machinery of his own invention, and almost by the labor of his own hands; he took me to see his works, but he had finished crushing; I found him a native genius; he told us he had not the means to purchase the expensive machinery, still he was determined to make sugar, and so he did; his premises are small, and his works entirely *without steam*; his crushing mill is driven by horses, which he feeds upon the cake, and he hires land ready prepared for the beet, of the neighboring Farmers; thus he has every disadvantage, and yet in this way he made 100,000 lbs. of sugar from the 2d Sept, to the 21st March (I think he said) and intends to make 200,000 next year. It is curious to see his machinery after being so much amongst steam engines, and a power of 120 horses, &c. but much of it might be adopted for the use of our Farmers. He has given me permission to make drawings of the whole, and I mean to off coat and work with him at chrystalizing his molasses, the most difficult part of the process by far. * * But the cultivation of the beet embraces three grand and distinct objects; 1st, the making of sugar—2d, the feeding of cattle—3d, the improvement of agriculture or rather of *husbandry*, either of these is of vast importance; together, they form a whole, which I have no fear about, let competition come from what quarter it may.

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One thing is certain, all the Continent is preparing to make Sugar from the Beet, and from hence to Belgium the country is covered with it and Sugar-houses; in many places between Valencinnes and this, I counted 6 or 8 of these large buildings together, and at one place there were actually 20 in sight at one time! This says something—what is it? * * * * * * *

At Valencinnes, a gentleman is erecting an immensely large building as a Refinery for Beet Sugar—he will refine two millions of pounds a year; he politely showed me the works, and invited me to visit him again, when all is in operation, which I intend to do, as this part of the business may eventually be of importance to us. There are very many large Sugar-houses near Lisle, which I am to see after I have finished here; they will not then be crushing, but working up molasses. I can then see their machinery, which is almost different in every manufactory which I visit, especially the arrangement.

Tuesday, 5th of April.—I have now spent a long day at Mr C.'s noble manufactory. Indeed I know not how to express what I feel.—One thing is quite certain, the manufacture will soon be planted in America by some one, and be followed up by hundreds. * * * * * * *

The land must be *healthy* not a *wet subsoil*, for if it be so, although it might produce the finest crops, they would decay during the winter to a certainty.

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My friend—he of the small manufactory—will enable me to do all that is necessary for our farmers, but they must not expect to work at such a profit as is done by the improved machinery. But I find, after all, I must purchase the Drill. I have spent some time to day examining its parts, and the more I see the more am I satisfied it would not be in my power to do justice by a model either to it, to myself, or to the *land of my adoption*. It is to be taken to pieces and packed more snugly; but whatever be the cost or the labor, I am willing to debit it with the whole with no fear for the result: you will see it is cheap too.

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If I stay, I shall witness much of the cultivation of the crop of Beet, and probably some other crops that might be advantageously transported to America. * * * * * * *

(T be Continued.)

* From the white poppy.

Evaporation of Water.

Bishop Watson found, by experiment, that when there had been no rain for a considerable time, and the earth was dried by the parching heat of summer, it still dispersed into the air, above 1,600 gallons of water to the acre, during twelve hours of a summer's day.

The ocean looses many millions of gallons of water hourly by evaporation. The Mediterranean is said to loose more by evaporation, than it receives from the Nile, the Tiber, the Po, and all the other rivers that fall into it. The water is conveyed by the winds, to every part of the continent: these it fertilizes in the form of rain, and afterwards supplies the rivers, which flow again into the sea. This is one of these continual circulations whereby all matter is made to subserve various purposes, which have been devised by the Creator for the promotion of his benificent designs.

"The beauteous sun [thin,
Lifts the bright clouds sublime, and spreads them
Fleecy and white, o'er all surrounding heaven."

Evaporation is in this climate, more than four times as much in summer as in winter. Heat facilitates all solutions; and the greater the difference between the temperature of the air and the evaporating surface, the greater will be the evaporation.

"This principle of evaporation not only is the cause of all rain, mist, dew, snow, &c., but it moderates the effect of the sun's heat, by carrying off an immense quantity of caloric, (or heat,) in combination with the watery vapors. Were it not for the cold produced by evaporation, we should faint under any great bodily exertion, or die by excessive heat. But nature, always provident, has furnished man with a fluid, which, insensibly perspiring and becoming evaporated from the surface of the body, is the vehicle which carries off the superabundant heat, as fast as it is generated. Cold-blooded animals, whose temperature is regulated by the medium in which they live, never perspire; but man, who was intended to live in a variety of climates, and designed for active exertion, is thus preserved from the effects of heat, which would otherwise be destructive. The blood of an inhabitant of the torrid zone, is no warmer than that of an inhabitant of the mountains of Lapland; which may be proved by placing a thermometer upon the tongue or under the arm. The various means which have been thus adopted, for the promotion of our convenience and comfort, are full of instruction, and highly gratifying to every reflecting mind.

The operation of this principle may be apparent by the following experiment:—Take a small tube, with a little water in it, fold a little lint around it, and having immersed it in ether till the lint is soaked through, hold it in the air for the ether to evaporate. The cold produced by the evaporation will cause the water in the tube to freeze.—*Parke*.

Rail-Roads.

Man's life appears to be a continued and unequal struggle with time and space, the one is too short, the other too extended for his necessities and power. Hence the greartest triumphs of his mental faculties appear in the means he brings to bear against the great foes of his physical capacities. How soon would the latter yield in the vain contest, but for the effective aid of the fomer. His enemies, however, although allied, are not in unison, for whenever he gains a victory over space, time deserts and battles on his side. If life be measured, not by length of days, but by the deeds accomplished in its course, we are the patriarchs; the antediluvians were short-lived, and Methusaleh died a boy. Pitching a tent, raising an altar of loose stones, herding sheep, and laboring with the hand plough—these were the bandages of slavery to time; and through the long year spent in his vassalage, space swayed indomitable sceptre, and crowded the human family into a corner of his out-spread realm, giving all else to solitude. These were the days of Saturn, who ate his children. But there were giants in the land; man rose up against his tyrants—Time and Space. He tamed the horse, built an ark, rode, drove, and sailed, and all but flew. He observed the sidereal march, and began to take note of Time. He discovered the mechanical power, and overcame the resistance of matter; he traced out the principles of philosophy and laid the realms of Space under tribute. As his powers increased, his years declined, and Time was again his matter; but his energies are refreshed. The Titan is awake in his strength; he has made new discoveries; plucked the *life* from *fire*, and breathed it into the nostrils of a grosser element. Prometheus is no longer a fable, see how the giant fiend works; hark how he labors—the slave of man and the conqueror of time. Prepare the ways before him, and he will overcome space. Days have become years, and man lives to do in his brief career what the longest lived of his progenitors numbered too few years to accomplish. Thus the philosophy of rail-roads and steam engines is, that in subduing time and spape they

lengthen a man's life; for they enable him, within the limited period of his residence on earth, to do for good or evil, all that a multitude of years could have enabled him without their aid to effect.—*London Atlas.*

Summary.

Distribution of the Public Revenue.—A writer for the New York American, upon the supposition that the amount to be distributed will be twenty millions, has calulated in round numbers, the apportionment according to the representation of each State. The results is as follows:

Delaware, Michigan, Arkansas,	each	204,000
Rhode Island, Mississippi, Missouri,	each	272,000
Louisiana, Illinois,	each	340,000
New Hampshire, Vermont, Alabama,	each	476,000
Connecticut, New Jersey,	each	544,000
Indiana,		612,000
Maine, Maryland,	each	680,000
South Carolina, Georgia,	each	748,000
Massachusetts,		953,000
North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky,	each	1,020,000
Ohio,		1,429,000
Virginia,		1,555,000
Pennsylvania,		2,041,000
New York,		2,857,000

Foreign Paupers.—In the U. S. Senate, on Monday last, Mr Davis, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the resolution which follows, and which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to cause to be collected and laid before the Senate, at its next session, all such facts and information as can be obtained through the custom House, or from other sources, respecting the departation of paupers from Great Britain, and other places, ascertaining, as far as possible to what countries such persons are sent, where landed, and what provision, if any, is made for their future support.

Important from Mexico.—The Mexican Government has determined to prosecute the war with Texas. A threatening proclamation has been issued and recruiting commenced in earnest. Santa Anna is abandoned to his fate.

"Gen. Filosola had received positive orders from the Mexican Government to cease retreating, to recruit his forces, and again oppose the Texians in conjunction with Urrea. The latter has established head quarters at Matamoras, and has with him 3000 men—Filosola will be stationed in the west.

Two Texian officers had arrived at Matamoras to negociate for an exchange of prisoners."

The late Murder.—The Grand Jury fonnd bills of indictment for manslaughter, against Trafton and Keazer. They were arraigned yesterday and plead *not guilty*, but subsequently retracted this, and plead *guilty* to the charge. We understood some of the Grand Jury had *conscientious scruples* in regard to finding a *bill for murder.*

Trafton and Keazer were this morning set at the bar, when the sentence of the Court was pronounced upon them by Judge Emery. Edward Kent, Esq. as councel for the prisoners, made a few suggestions, tending to show that the offence was committed and originated in a *drunken affray*, and that in the eye of the law there was no wilful malice.

Judge Emery, in pronouncing sentence, stated that the Court deepiy commiserated their situation as sooner or later they must feel that the blood of a parent was on their hands—that the Court considered the conduct of the parent as not without fault—the unfortunate result having been traced to the *general* cause of all crime—Rum. They were accordingly sentenced to three years hard labor in the State Prison. We think in this case the prisoners cannot but feel that the law has been administered in mercy.—*Bangor Whig.*

Small Pox.—One or two cases of Small Pox exist at the *Paper Mill Village*, in this town. The subjects are females employed in sorting rags in the paper-mill, and it is supposed they contracted the disease by handling foreign rags. Precautionary measures for preventing the spread of the disease have been adopted, and very little apprehension is felt of its further spread.—*Gardiner Int.*

Another Negro Murderer Burnt by a Slow Fire!—The New Orleans papers of 8th ult. contain the details of a recent horrid tragedy near the Grand Gulf, Missisippi. The intelligence was received per steamer June, which arrived at New Orleans from Manchester the evening previous. On Saturday evening, the 4th ult., Mr W. Green, a highly respectable citizen, residing within one mile of Grand Gulf, after retiring to bed was awakened by the screaming of one of his negro women in the yard—he immediately got up to ascertain what was the matter, when to his astonishment, he beheld a negro man cutting and stabbing the poor wretch in a shocking manner with a large Bowie knife. Mr G. immediately ran to arrest his arm, but he had not approached within four yards of him when he drew forth a pistol and fired it at Green, but without effect. The diabolical fiend, perceiving that this shot did not take effect, desisted from his horrid butchery of the woman, and rushed upon the defenceless Mr Green, inflicting no less than seventeen dreadful wounds on the unfortunate man. Not yet glutted with blood, he cut out his heart and placed it in his hand! The black fiend was soon arrested, and on an assemblage of the citizens next morning, they determined to *burn him.* He was accordingly chained to a post, when a slow fire was kindled by some of his fellow slaves, and he was literally *roasted to death*—it being more than half an hour from the time the fire was kindled until he expired!

Internal Improvement in Maine.—The following Surveys and Reconnoissances were ordered by the Board of Internal Improvements at their session held the week past.

1. A Survey of the River St. Croix and the adjacent waters. The object of this survey is to develope the resources of that interesting portion of the State, and the capabilities for internal navigation &c. of those extensive waters. The survey will be commenced in a few weeks by an experienced Engineer under the direction of Hon. Timothy Pillsbury, a member of the Board who has been indefatigable in pressing upon the Board not only the importance of the survey to the interests of the State, but of its speedy accomplishment.

2. A Reconnoissance of the country between the mouth of Sebasticook River and the Moosehead waters, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of connecting those waters by a Canal of sufficient size for boats of the largest class. This work will be commenced as soon as an Engineer can be engaged for the purpose.

3. A Reconnoissance, and estimate of the expense, of a Rail-Road from Bangor to Portland, crossing the Kennebec River at or near the head of tide waters. An Engineer of experience and character is expected to perform this service in the course of the present season, and it is hoped that ere long a continuous line of Rail-Road may be in operation from the extreme East to the Western line of the State.—*Augusta Age.*

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion.—The steamboat Rob Roy, which left New Orleans on the 5th inst. for Louisville, on the 9th, at 9 o'clock, when four miles above Columbia, met with a serious accident of a collapse of the flues of one of her boilers. The boiler heads, at both ends, were torn off, and the steam and water rushed in both directions with great violence, and a great number of persons on deck were dreadfully scalded. The boat was run ashore as soon as possible, and relief was obtained from Columbia. At 3 o'clock the North America came along, and towed her into Columbia, where every relief possible was afforded to the sufferers. They wer lodged in comfortable houses, and five physicians were in attendance. On the 10th seventeen of the sufferers were already dead, and there were others who were not expected to recover. The water was above the upper cocks in each side boilers, The boat was not injured, with the exception of the boilers.—*Boston Patriot.*

A Great Calf.—Mr. Isaac Clapp of Easthampton, sold a calf a few weeks since, five week old, which weighed, after it was dressed, 137 pounds, A fine fellow. *Ib.*

Appointments by the Governor and Council.

John O'Brien, Thomaston, to be warden of the State Prison.

Philip Eastman, North Yarmouth, to be Chairman of County Commissioners for Cumberland County.

Charles Cobb, New Gloucestor, to be Clerk of the Judicial Courts in the County of Cumberland.

Hezekiel Williams, Castine, to be Register for the County of Hancock.

Mason S. Palmer, Bangor, to be Register of Probate for the County of Penobscot.

A train of six carriages was lately conveyed on the English Railroad in England, sixty miles in one hour—or at the rate of a mile a minute.

An Aged Bride.—A woman recently died in Italy, aged 142 years. She had eight husbands, the last of whom survived her. The widower is in his 62d year. He married her when he was twenty, and the blooming bride had just completed her century. It is said that he looked more to her fortune, and to the probability of her decease, than to her personal charms. She punished his mercenary spirit by living for forty years afterwards.

Marriages.

In Thomaston, on Tuesday 5th inst. Edward S. J. Nealley, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Lucy C. daughter of Hon. Hezekiah Prince.

In Thomaston, by J. H. Beckett, Esq. Mr Enos C. Ulmer to Miss Catharine Fields.

In Union, by the same, Mr Elijah Gubtel to Miss Harriet Shuman.

In Hampden, Rev. Jacob K. Fulmer, of Bucksport, to Miss Eliza Ann Hopkins, of Hampden.

Deaths.

In this town, on Saturday last, George, son of Mr. George H. Cheney, of Portland, aged 6 months.

In Augusta, 7th inst. Charles Rice, son of Mr. George W. Stanley, aged 5 years.

In Augusta, Robert C. Vose, Esq. aged 53.

In Bath, Mrs. Elizabeth Crumwell, aged 36; Miss Martha J. Rideout, aged 16.

In Jefferson, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr Robert Clary.

Death of President Madison.—The papers of last week bring the melancholy tidings of the decease of this venerable American statesman. He died at his residence in Virginia on the 28th ult; in the 84th year of his age. President M. has filled a very large space in the history of his country. To him and his companions, Hamilton and Jay, who wrote those masterly state papers called the "Federalist"—a work which has become a text book in political science, we are indebted for the *adoption* of our Constitution. He was Secretary of State under Mr Jefferson, and in 1808 he was chosen President of the U. S. and continued in office till 1816. The late war was under his administration—and a trying time it was for him—a man supremely fond of "peace and good fellowship." Mr M. was one of the most chaste and elegant writers who ever lived in the U. S. No one could read the productions of his pen, without catching something of the amiable spirit which dictated all he wrote. He has obtained an honorable fame, and his memory will be held in grateful remembrance by the American Union as long as that Union shall exist.

Congress have taken their usual method of testifiying their respects to the memory of the deceased, by providing that the chairs of the presiding officers of both Houses be shrowded in black, and that the members of Congress wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Prices of Country Produce in Boston.

From the New England Farmer.

		FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins	barrel	3 50	4 00
Beans, white,	bushel	2 00	2 25
Beef, mess,	barrel	11 50	11 75
Cargo, No. 1.	"	9 50	11 00
prime,	"	7 00	7 50
Beeswax, (American)	pound	26	28
Butter, store, No. 1.	"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,	"	10	12
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	54	60
southern, geese,	"	54	60
Flax, American,	"	9	15
Fish, Cod,	quintal	3 00	3 15
Flour, Genesee, cash	barrel	7 00	7 25
Baltimore, Howard-st.	"	7 00	7 37
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 00	7 12
Alexandria,	"	7 12	7 25
Grain, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	97	99
southern flat do.	"	78	80
white	"	78	80
Rye, northern,	"	1 00	
Barley,	"	53	55
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	55	56
Hay, best Eng.pr. ton of 2000lbs		25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,	"	20 00	24 00
hard pressed,	"	21 00	25 00
Honey,	gallon	45	50
Hops, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"	11	13
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	15	16
southern, 1st sort,	"	14	15
Leather, slaughter, sole	"	18	20
do. upper,	"	22	24
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
Lime, best sort,	cask	1 15	1 18
Plaster Paris, pr ton of 2200 lbs		2 50	2 75
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear	barrel	25 50	26 50
Navy, mess,	"		
bone, middling, scarce,	"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	
Red Top,	"	40	44
Red Clover, northern,	pound	11	12
Silk Cocoons, (American)	bushel	3 00	
Tallow, tried,	cwt.	9 00	10 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	70	75
Am. full blood, washed,	"	60	70
do. 3-4ths do.	"	60	65
do. 1-2 do.	"	50	58
do. 1-4 and common	"	45	55
Native washed	"	50	55
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	60	65
1st Lambs,	"	55	60
2d do.	"	45	48
3d do.	"	30	35
1st Spinning,	"	50	55

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	12	14
southern and western,	"	12	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	
Poultry,	"	20	30
Butter, (tub)	"	17	22
lump	"	18	25
Eggs,	dozen	15	18
Potatoes,	bushel	50	60
Cider,	barrel	2 50	2 75

BRIGHTON MARKET.–Monday, July 4.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

At Market, 215 Beef Cattle; 8 Cows and calves; and 620 Sheep.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—A small reduction from last week's prices was submitted to; we notice 4 extra and very fine taken at $8;—First quality at $7,00 a 7,75;—Second quality at 6,25 a 7,00;—Third quality at $5,50 a 6,25.

Cows and Calves.—Only two sales effected at $25 and 30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lots were taken at $2,00, 2,25, 2,50, 2,75, 3,00, and 3,25. A lot of Wethers at $3,87 1-2.

Swine.—None at Market.

THOMAS NEWMAN,
Deputy Sheriff,

WINTHROP—Kennebec Co.

Particular Notice.

The subscriber being about to make some alteration in his business, requests all persons indebted to WILLIAM NOYES & Co. whose accounts have been standing more than a year, to call and settle *immediately*. WM. NOYES.

Farmer Office, Winthrop, July 13, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of Enoch Wood, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

AMASA WOOD, *Administrator.*

Winthrop, June 26, 1836. 3w24

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, July 1, 1836.

Allen Amasa	Packard John
Bishop Nathan	Page Nathaniel
Bray John	Pinkham Charles
Clark Jas.	Parlin Lewis P.
Dexter Alonzo	Packard Ann
Dexter Freeman	Packard Benjamin
Daily Roxnia	Quimby Andrew M.
Eaton John W.	Ramsdell Harvey
Easty Aaron	Richards James
Fairbanks Col. J.	Richardson Thomas
Fowler Lydia M.	Richards Clarrisa
Gould Horace	Rice Capt. William
Gardiner Timothy	Stone William H.
Chandler Dolley, care of	Titus David
Hiram Hutchinson.	Tufts Samuel N. (2)
Hutchinson William	White Thomas (2)
Morton Angeline	Waterman John
Marriner James	Wood Alonzo
Perley Francis	

DAVID STANLEY, *P. M.*

KENNEBEC & BOSTON U. STATES MAIL STEAM PACKET LINE.

The Steam Packet
NEW ENGLAND,

NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master,

Will leave Gardiner every Monday and Friday at 3 o'clock P. M., and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.

Leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boat, and on the days of her sailing.

EARE.

From Gardiner to Boston $4,00 } and
" Bath to " 3,50 } found.

☞ The Steam boat TICONIC will run to Waterville, in connection with the New England, when the state of the river will permit.

☞ The New England is 2 1-2 years old—173 feet long—307 tons burthen, and the fastest boat that ever run North of Cape Cod.

AGENTS.

Messrs. T. G. JEWETT, *Gardiner,*
J. BEALS, *Bath,*
M. W. M. GREEN, *Boston.*

Gardiner, June, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of PETER HUNTON, late of Readfield, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WASHINGTON HUNTON, *Administrator.*

Readfield, May 16, 1836.

Colt Impounded.

Committed to my custody as Poundkeeper of Leeds, by Ebenezer Libby, a bay mare Colt, supposed to be three years old, with black mane and tail. The colt was taken up in his inclosure. The owner is hereby requested to pay the fees that are legally and justly demandable and take the Colt away. LEVITT LOTHROP,

Pound Keeper of Leeds.

Notice.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Winthrop, holden on the 2d day of May, 1836, *Voted*, That the subscribers be a Committee to invite a loan to the town not exceeding *Three Thousand Dollars*, the interest to be paid yearly and one sixth part of the principal, for the purpose of purchasing a farm for the support of the poor. Any information on the subject to us or either of us will be laid before the town.

ELIJAH WOOD,
NATHAN HOWARD,
STEPHEN SEWALL.

Winthrop, June 4, 1836. tf.

Dey of Algiers,------Highlander,
AND
Young Highlander.

Three as *celebrated (Premium)* Horses as can be found in New England, will be kept the present season at the following places, viz:

Dey of Algiers—at the stable of J. G. W. Coolidge in Winthrop, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; and at the stable of Barker & Hobbs, Augusta, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Highlander—at the stable of P. T. Farrington, Main Street, Portland, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; and at the stable of J. Marston, Falmouth, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Young Highlander—at the stable of J. Buxton, Wallnut Hill, North Yarmouth—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; and at the stable of J. M. Thompson, New Gloucester upper corner, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

For Terms, Pedigree, performance, &c. see hand bills and certificates at their stand.

June 7, 1836.

Greenleaf's
Patent Cheese Press.

This Press is a very simple, cheap and efficient contrivance. Its principal advantage is, that its power is progressive—being sufficiently light at first, and increasing as the curd, by becoming more compact, presents a greater resistance. In this respect it is believed to be superior to every other Press now inuse. It has been introduced into several of the States, and has everywhere received the approbation of judicious manufacturers of cheese.

Persons wishing to purchase exclusive rights for Counties or towns will please apply to the subscriber, who will give immediate and profitable employment to a number of active trustworthy agents.

MOSES MERRILL,
Joint Proprietor and General Agent.

Andover, Maine, March 10, 1836. 6m7

Notice,

Is hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them on the books of the firm are hereby requested to make immediate payment to Ezra Whitman, Jr.—who is hereby authorzed to settle the same: and all persons having claims against said firm are desired to present the same to said Whitman for settlement.

Ezra Whitman, Jr.,
Amasa W. Hall.

June 28, 1836.

Cast Iron Ploughs

Of many sizes for sale by

P. BENSON, Jr. & Co.

Winthrop, April 5, 1836.

Hop Poles Wanted.

Wanted immediately 2000 Cedar Hop Poles, for which a fair price will be given.

Enquire at this office.

To the Wool Growers.

100 lbs. of WOOL TWINE just received and for sale by JOS. G. MOODY.

Augusta, January 15, 1836.

Poetry.

HYMN. TUNE—*Missionary Hymn.*

From Georgia's Southern mountains—
  Potomac's either strand—
Where Carolina's fountains
  Roll down their golden sand—
From many a lovely river,
  From many a sunny plain,
They call us to deliver
  Their land from error's chain.

What though fair freedom's breezes
  Blow softly o'er our land,
And each one as he pleases,
  May worship with his band;
And though with lavish kindness
  The gospel gifts are strown,
The bondman in his blindness
  Is left to grope alone.

Shall we whose souls are lighted
  With wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted,
  The lamp of life deny?
Salvation, O Salvation,
  The joyful sound proclaim,
Till all in every station
  Shall learn Messiah's name.

Ye masters, tell his story,
  And you ye heralds, preach,
And to the slave His glory,
  Let every Christian teach,—
Till from our ransomed nature,
  The chains of bondage fall,
And Jesus *only Master*
  Shall freely reign o'er all.

Miscellany.

Considerations for Young Men.

LETTER XXX.

In urging you to submit to the claims of the gospel, it is proper that I should not only present inducements, drawn from your exposure to future misery, but insist upon your obligations to Him, who made, who preserves, and who has sent his Son to redeem you.

You have doubtless reflected on the creative power of God. You see it in the sublime heavens, in the majestic ocean, in the towering mountains; and you discern its finer traces in the spreading foliage, and the blooming flower. The eye and the ear are hourly impressed with the wondrous works of the Creator; furnishing to the soul inlets of grandeur, sublimity, and beauty. Survey yourself. Is there, in nature, a more complicated structure; a more concentrated evidence of creative skill? Your body is a perpetual and undisputed argument of the existence, power, goodness, and wisdom of its Maker. Your soul, connected by a mysterious union to that body, is given by "the inspiration of the Almighty."

He who created you, holds you as his property by a right which none can dispute. He has a claim upon you which nothing in heaven, on earth, or in hell, can set aside. You call, by common consent, *that* yours, which you have earned by your industry, although it may have been the property of ten thousand before you. You consider *that* as your own which your ingenuity has fashioned out of materials provided at your hand. But upon you God has a higher claim than these. He created the materials of which you are composed, and "breathed into your nostrils the breath of life." Never were you the property of another. You may say to any claim which your fellow-men may set up, "I am my own master." But you cannot say the same in reference to God. He will consider and treat you as his property, whatever may be the principles or conduct which you profess or exhibit.

Since God has given you being, does not that gift, I would ask, place you under obligations to love and obey him? Does it not imply that you are bound to serve him "with your body and your spirits, which are his?" The whole visible creation serve him. The animals, and inanimate nature, all fulfill the end of their existence. The birds sing and warble to his praise. They obey the instinct which he has given them. The spring smiles, and the summer-fruits grow at his bidding. Yes, all but man seem delighted to obey his commands. Man, the noblest of his works, rebels. Is it not strange that he who is the most highly gifted, should be the most ungrateful. Is it not wonderful that he who alone is capable of understanding his Maker's will, and enjoying his Maker's gracious smile, that *he* should withhold from God his due? What more can we need to prove "that all are gone out of the way, that they are together become unprofitable, that there is none that doeth good, no not one?"

Has it never occurred to you, my reader, that the goodness of Heaven it manifest in creating you a being superior in capacity to brutes or insects? Perhaps the thought has crossed your mind. Certainly you are made capable of a higher species of enjoyment than the inferior orders of creation. You have a mind that may be cultivated to an unlimited extent. You may go on improving beyond any assignable limit. This power of acquiring will enlarge with the increase of information. The possession of such a capacity for improvment and the means of gratifying it, are all from God. You are therefore bound to serve him with that mind.

You are also made capable of high delight from social intercourse, and the contemplation of nature. The interchange of friendship and sympathy, in the social relations, is a source of exquisite enjoyment. When properly regulated, much of our happiness depends upon it. But who gave you this capacity for social enjoyment? Why are you not one of the gregarious animals, who, having neither the power of speech nor the capacity for rational intercourse, herd together from the mere force of instinct? Do these blessings impose upon you no obligations to your Creator?

You can look out upon creation with delight. You have an eye for its scenery, and a soul to relish it. You love to muse on objects of grandeur or of beauty. You can revel on the fancy sketches delineated by the painter or the poet. He who fashioned the world, framed the intellect with its elevated powers of perception and fruition.

Reflect then on the diversified means of intellectual enjoyment, and let me ask, do they not furnish an argument sufficient to constrain you to reverence your exalted and munificent Benefactor?

You may have been created free from those deformities which render some of our race objects of disgust, and which deprive them of many sources of happiness. Did this never strike your mind? Have you not, when the eye has lighted upon some poor idiot, or some ill-shaped and pitiable cripple, asked yourself why you were born with an intelligent mind, and a perfect set of limbs and features? Surely such a reflection becomes you. The contrast should fill your soul with gratitude to Him who has made you to differ. It should lead you deeply to feel that your obligations are proportionable to your superior capacity. It is to God, your Creator, that you are indebted for the mental and bodily structure which is so finely adjusted in all its points, and so happily adapted to the objects of creation by which you are surrounded.

This Creator calls upon you, as his creature, to consecrate all your faculties to his service. He demands a voluntary surrender of yourself to him, and to the principles of the gospel. Your reluctance or refusal to make this surrender is most unreasonable. It will aggravate the amount of those neglected duties, and those violated obligations, which already swell to a most fearful catalogue. You can never cease to be the property of your Creator. His hand is around you. He will conduct you to the closing scene of your mortal existence, and when death shall open to you its gloomy portals, you must meet him as your final Judge.